

SPORTS

European springboard champion Nikolai Drozdovskiy from Voronezh. The USSR won the team title and three gold, one silver and one bronze medals at the European championship held in Sofia.

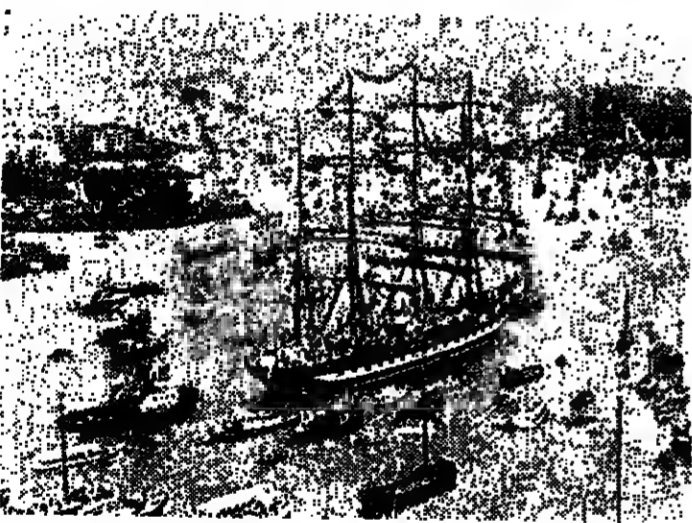
Photo BTA-TASS



'CONSTELLATION' IN LUZHNIKI

A "constellation" of athletic world champions, record-holders, as well as Olympic and European titlists will come to Moscow for the European Cup finals. Nearly 400 athletes will compete on August 17-18 in 36 events, at the Central Lenin Stadium. Bulgaria, Britain, the GDR, Italy, Poland, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and the USSR will vie for the "Silver Cup", the prize for top female continent team. Britain, the GDR, Italy, Poland, France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and

the USSR will contest the "Bowl of Florence" for the top male team. The Soviet team features world champions Tatyana Bykova and pole-vaulter Sergei Bubka, Olympic champions Irina Nazarenko, Nadezhda Olizarenko and Vladimir Muraviov. Included also are national, European and world champions and record-holders. Many are expected to come from other countries, too. Thus Britain will field new 1,500 m record-holder Steve Cram and Moscow Olympics 800 m winner Sebastian Coe.



Holland. Scores of thousands of Amsterdam residents crammed the city harbour to watch the start of a long-distance sailing race. The Soviet bark "Krusenstern", one of the largest sailing ships in the world, is the undisputed "star" of the race. Involved are over 2,500 sailing ships and yachts.

© "Krusenstern" in the Amsterdam harbour.

Photo Reuters-TASS

Losing but winning through

Strange was the end of an extra match in Biel (Switzerland) involving three participants in the chess Interzonal — Nigel Short of Britain, Jolm van der Wille of Holland and Eugene Torre of the Philippines. Sharing 4th-6th place, they battled for the fourth and last of the Biel passes to the challenger tournament to be held in France in October and November. (The first three were won by Rafael Vaganian and Andrei Sokolov of the USSR and Yasser Seirawan of the US.)

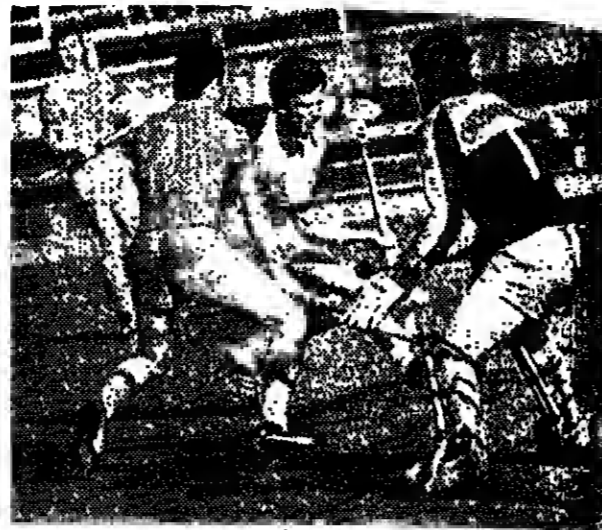
The 20-year-old Briton took the last one in that three-round extra match, scoring 3.5 points, just as John van der Wille but moving up on the strength of a better showing in the main tournament. But curiously enough, he lost both his games with van der Wille in the extra tournament.

This match wrapped up the Interzonal stage of the world championship contest. Among the next 16 challengers who will lock horns are seven Soviet players — world ex-champions Vasily Smyslov and Mikhail Tal, Armin Yusupov and Rafael Vaganian, Alexander Beliavsky, Andrei Sokolov and Alexander Chernin.

Ultimatum for McEnroe

Organizers of the popular tennis "Queen's Club" event annually held in England on the eve of Wimbledon have decided to no longer invite the world's No. One player, American John McEnroe. The reason was his behaviour during practice this year on the "Queen's Club" courts. According to the secretary of the tournament's organizing committee, Jonathan Edwards, the unprintable words used by McEnroe when asked to vacate the court insulted the dignity of all those present, among them the wife of former club chairman Shello Boden. The American would not even apologize.

A committee meeting discussed McEnroe's conduct and decided not to invite him to our courts in future, said Edwards. The committee asked him to renounce membership of our club. If he refuses, the committee will be forced to strike him off the list of club members. The hundredth jubilee tournament will be held next year. Three years ago McEnroe was made the club's honorary member.



Sverdlovsk Army Club and Moscow TIF, favourites for the Soviet field hockey title, tied 0-0 in a recent championship game. Photo by Sergei Pech

Football: another trial of strength

The USSR national side has beaten Romania 2-0 in Moscow in a friendly game, with goals from Oleg Protasov and Pyodor Cherenkov. Next the USSR will meet West Germany at home on August 28. West Germany will be led by renowned Franz Beckenbauer. The meet will be a dress rehearsal for our team's

1986 World Cup draw game with Denmark due to be played on September 25. Then on the USSR will take on Italy on October 16 and Norway on October 30 in club matches at home. Switzerland and the USSR will play in the European cup for two passes to the World Cup finals. Alexander LEVINA

Beckenbauer's opinion

Chief coach of the West German national football team, former illustrious player Franz Beckenbauer believes it is time to effect some changes in the rules of the world's most popular game. In his view these itself demands this.

First, he told the press. It is time to substitute free kicks for the throw-ins, and register offside not from the field centre but from the penalty area to add dynamism to play and make games far more dramatic.

He also fully supported the English points system — three points for a win, one for a draw. The English, stressed the former

captain of the West German team, however, considered that the rules might be, are constantly being changed for new things and that's about the future of football. Many think he has changed the present rules have already been tried. They are now 50 years old and might exist for another 50 years. It is a different view. The changes has some FIFA supporters of its end-of-year suggestions for setting rules, and the future world cup. If they will be implemented, I think they do not alter the essence of the game but make it more interesting.

ISF CLASSIFICATION

The International Skiing Federation announced its world Alpine skiing ratings to be effective throughout the season of 1985-1986.

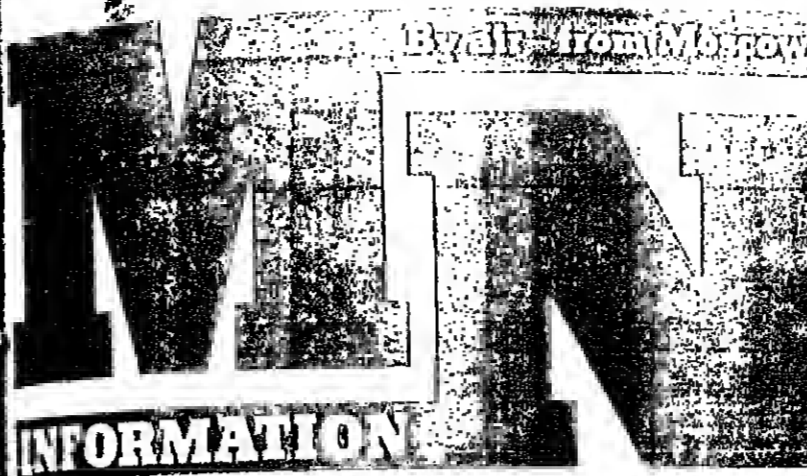
The men's top three is like this: downhill — Karl Alzger, Peter Müller and Pirmin Zurbriggen, all of Switzerland. Special alpine — Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, Jonas Nilsson of Sweden, and Bojan Križ of Yugoslavia. Giant alpine — Zimberggen, Girardelli and Thomas Birler of Switzerland. The women's trios: downhill —

Michelle Rignall and Maria Müller of Switzerland, and Lisa Graham of Canada. Special alpine — Erikka Hest of Switzerland — Maria-Rose Guadalupe of the USA. Marie-Eksp of West Germany. Giant alpine — Maria Rignall of West Germany, Bianca Fackeldey-Ochsen of Spain, and Dora Rolfe of the USA. Switzerland clearly topped both lists. Remarkably, it is the heavily strong skiing nation. A lightning burst out from a Swiss skier's pole and a lightning burst out from a Swiss skier's pole and a lightning burst out from a Swiss skier's pole.



Lebanon: patriots continue resistance

Lebanese patriots have continued their resistance against the Israeli occupation forces. They have shelled the Israeli army's positions in the area of Tyre, as well as in the area of Beirut. A lightning burst out from a Swiss skier's pole and a lightning burst out from a Swiss skier's pole.



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First elections in Afghanistan

Local elections to the local level of Afghan state power are being held for the first time in the country's history. At the district level — village and district assemblies — elections are being held by direct open ballot and universal suffrage. Every citizen of Afghanistan 18 years of age or older is eligible to vote. The elections are being held in a democratic and peaceful atmosphere. The results of the elections will be announced in the near future.



This year Indian audiences will enjoy guest performances by the Siberian Krasnoyarsk Dance Ensemble. Photo by Andriy Knyazev

'MIKHAIL SOMOV' LEAVES ICE FIELDS

On August 11 the research vessel "Mikhail Somov" and icebreaker "Vladivostok", which freed it from frosty captivity, left the ice behind of the 61st southern parallel.

The ships moved through the final dozens of ice-bound miles rather slowly. The scientists used their laboratories fully and carried out a series of deep-water hydrological and weather observations. The research programme, started aboard "Mikhail Somov" back in March and which never ceased during the over four months of grueling duty, is continuing. Divers inspected the icebreaker in still waters.

The ships are sailing to Wellington, New Zealand, for a short stay to replenish their fuel, water and food stocks and then to part company. "Mikhail Somov" will head for Leningrad while "Vladivostok" en route ships to the Arctic.

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USSR, India developing cultural ties

A constellation of outstanding Soviet performers will make a guest tour of Indian cities. Spectacular solo concerts will be given in August-October by prominent singers of Moscow Bolshoi Theatre Galina Bolshova, Zubo Sorokov, Igor Morozov, Yelena Zimenkova, as well as outstanding musicians — pianist Vladimir Kravtsov and violinist Volodya Klimov.

A plan of cultural exchange between the Soviet Union and India comprises all genres. Indian spectators will see for the first time performances of the national Gypsy ensemble from Moscow named Gipsy Roma, a group of singers and musicians from Georgia, a large circus troupe consisting of the best artists from different cities. Soviet ensembles will also take part in the International Festival of Jazz in New Delhi.

Soviet audiences will be able to watch interesting programmes of Indian companies. A company headed by Krishnaveni Lakshman will start a tour of Soviet cities in a few days' time. A large music troupe consisting of 85 artists will perform later. The famous peonim of folk dances Kuvalevo will take part in it. The ensemble of Indian national dances will show to Soviet spectators all the variety of traditional dances of various Indian districts, while a music and drama company from New Delhi will show fragments of productions based on the Indian national epics.



The marathon in progress. Photo by Sergei Chelchakov

Peace marathon knows no age bounds

The Moscow International peace marathon gains popularity year after year. The current (1985) one drew a record number of participants — 2,257 Soviet runners from various towns and 293 visitors from 12 countries. What appealed to them was not just the passion to compete but primarily the desire to show their eagerness to live in peace and friendship with other peoples.

Thus, 82-year-old Japanese Morio ran only a few symbolic metres but, according to him, he added his voice to those who, in the days of the 40th anniversary of the US bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, are demanding that the disaster should never recur.

Ivan Bogdanov from Khabarovsk was the first to cover 42 km 195 m along Moscow streets in a headwinds at over 30°C in 2 hr 30 min 13 sec. He is 37, represents the Volga running club and took part in this marathon along the Olympic track for the third time.

The fastest among the 134 women was Raisa Kopylov from Togliatti. She made the distance in 3 hr 6 min 15 sec and even outran a few hundred men.



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School of three muses

"The playing of the orchestra is distinguished by musical perfection, though incomprehensible, being in mind the young age of the musicians". Thus wrote musical critics about the string orchestra of pupils of the Vilnius (capital of the Baltic Republic of Lithuania) M. Churilova art school which won first



First drawing lessons.

place and a gold medal at an International Competition of Conductors sponsored by West Berlin by the Herbert von Karajan foundation.

The school is called three muses and trains future musicians, artists and ballet dancers. Those admitted to the school choose a specialty according to their inclination. But the educational process at the school does not admit "boundaries between the three". The main thing is to bring up universally educated art workers.

Every year more than 100 new pupils from all over Lithuania are admitted to the school. Experienced teachers (among them quite a few well-known musicians, singers, dancers and artists) attentively make the acquaintance of each child, trying to objectively assess his capabilities and inclinations. But abilities alone are not enough. The children of the school do double work: general educational and special. Therefore the new-comers are warned that it is not easy to study at the school, that they should think not about some future fame but, above all, the difficult road to genuine art.



Young violinist.



Exact sciences have not been forgotten either: the physics lesson. Photos by Vladimir Kryukov

New tea beverages

Specialists in Georgia (Soviet Union republic) have manufactured new traditional products from tea leaf — refreshing tonic beverages. The production, initiated three years ago, has become the best for new rapidly developing tea industry branch.

Amber, emerald, ruby tea have been given ethnical names: Tbilisoba, Tekhoba, Sevan and Argo, the famous rivers made in the city of Tbilisi. Though the initial raw material for all the beverages is tea, the technology of preparing them is different. The tea leaf is processed in various ways: for example, the tea leaf is dried, then it is brewed, and even of some tea leaves give each of them a special taste.

Meanwhile, the first tonic beverage made in the republic, Tekhoba, can now be found in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Baku, Belyorussian cities and other places. Outside Georgia, 700 tonnes of similar beverages are consumed annually. Although these products are supposed to be non-alcoholic, they are becoming more and more popular.

By the end of the next year, six factories in Georgia will switch to the production of tonic beverages, and delivery in various areas of the USSR.

FISH OUTPUT

The fishing ponds and reservoirs of North Georgia have become a major lighting base, the season of which began recently on the fields" of that autonomous republic.

Each hectare of fish ponds produces up to 2,500 kg of wild carp. White and grass carp. The first 100 kg of kilograms of fish have been delivered to shops in cities and other settlements. This year more than 6 million fry of fish are made reservoirs built for units for agricultural crops.

A whole power station was needed for their servicing. The new excavator, retaining its capacity, is lighter by 450 tonnes and, rather important, more manoeuvrable and economical to operate. In case of mass production it promises a saving of tens of millions of roubles.

Long life and sobriety

Every 500th inhabitant of Armenia lives a long life. These are the latest statistical data compiled by specialists studying and curing old-age diseases.

They calculated that there are 7,000 people, aged 90, in the republic which has a population of a little more than three million. Over 800 of them are 100 or more years old.

Until recently it was believed that the main condition for their

longer lives was the medicinal air of mountains. But statistics of the past few years do not confirm this. Research conducted in the valleys has shown that the number of aged people there is not less than in the mountains. Why? Having analysed biographical particulars and the results of regular medical check-ups of old residents, scientists concluded that for all their lives they were convinced teetotalers.

similar pork sold out by delegates to the 1957 Moscow Festival. In all the designs, worked out during the Festival in the creative workshop, this unity has been emphasized through architectural media.

The idea of laying out the park brought together people of various creative plans and views on architectural problems. It was interesting for them to work side by side during the Festival. It also became a sort of training for young architects. They were engaged in work and many of them spent almost all their time there with rulers and pencils in their hands. The Festival's creative work will be remembered for a long time by Gaborik Schinke of the Federal Republic of Germany, Christian Milenov of Bulgaria and Proh Chondroshkor of India. Together with their Soviet colleagues they created (true so far only as design-idea) a park of the future.

PROBLEMS GENERATED BY TALL PEOPLE

The average height of young people in the Soviet Union increases every four years by one centimetre, writes economist E. Yuroner in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Nobody can forecast whether or when this tendency will cease. Will the Soviet Union become a country of Gullivers?

At present girls very often equal their fathers in height and are taller than mothers by four young men are taller by a half-head than their fathers. Between 1965 and 1985 the average height of schoolboys and girls have risen by five centimetres. For the last forty years young people have grown taller on the whole, by ten centimetres.

The category of tall people includes persons with height above 192 centimetres. The younger generation have 8.5 per cent of such persons.

Soon to come, it is probably, the time to revise norms defining the size of many means of public transport. Bus seating, for instance, is only 190 centimetres high and the length of benches in railways wagon-like trains is 175 centimetres. If the increase of average height goes on, industries producing

machines and equipment will evidently have to adapt themselves to those changes. Projects of working plans for new machines and tools are representatives of the Institute of Technological Acoustics maintain, are not mostly efficient. Their designers don't take into account anthropometric indicators of workers who will serve the machines and equipment. Economist E. Yuroner maintains that the problem of "gullivers" must be solved even today.

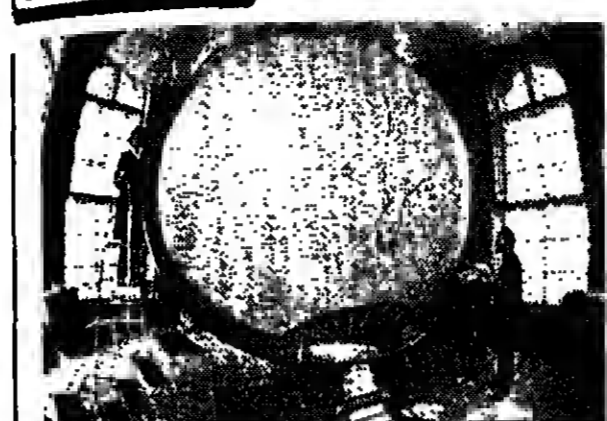
SPUTNIK'S GUESTS

For the first time in the history of youth tourism a Tourist Centre has been operating as part of the 1957 Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students, with SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The aim is to give delegates the opportunity to exchange experience in organizing tours and to express ideas about problems in its development. In all, representatives of fifty countries and eight international organizations took part in the Centre's activities. This country is fond of receiving guests, the year continues. Every year 160,000 foreign tourists arrive in the USSR on vouchers issued by the International Youth Travel Bureau Sputnik. This year, Sputnik appears to be the only host and distributor of Festival travelling or accommodations in the country.

Many tourists witnessed the opening ceremony at Luzhniki Stadium and met young people of Moscow at enterprises and international clubs run by Sputnik. They attended concerts of the Central Recreation Park, the Soviet delegation and were present at other Festival events. For more than 13,000 tourists of the Festival, the journey to the USSR is not confined to familiarization with Festival Moscow. They can also visit places outside the Soviet capital and take one-day trips to Leningrad, Vladimir, Suzdal, Kiev, Minsk, and Tula. To those who want to continue their journey in the Soviet Union after the Festival, Sputnik's international youth camps are at their disposal.

Places to visit



A globe one can enter

Twelve people can be seated in a globe kept at the Mikhail Lomonosov Museum in Leningrad. In 1913, when the Russian Tsar Peter the Great was travelling through Germany, he saw a globe which staggered his imagination. It was huge, much taller than the tsar himself who was seated for his giant stature. Somewhere in the middle of the Indian Ocean one could throw eggs a hatch and get inside this "Earth". There, twelve people could be seated on benches. A special mechanism could rotate the globe and those who sat in the centre of the sphere could watch the constellations on the skycape rise and set down.

The giant globe was presented as a gift to the tsar and was brought to Russia. It was kept at the Kunstkamera — the first Russian museum. But soon it had actually to be "burnt" anew. Unexpectedly a fire broke out and the globe burnt to ashes. Only the "carcase" remained. A Russian mechanic, Philipp Tygulin, and an English engineer, Benjamin Scott constructed another Big Globe, which was better than the burnt one. Though its dimensions and design remained the same, it differed from the old one, made of copper lined over with paper, in that now the copper plates were covered with wood and cloth. The painting was now more sophisticated and precise — all changes and geographic discoveries were taken into account. The "skyball" was now quite differently painted. The globe's head of different sizes look as real stars. Allegorical compositions on the skyball colourfully represent the Ural, Volga, Caucasus, Central Asia, Caucasus, Cygnus, Leo, Pisces and other constellations (picture).

Recently the globe was repeated once again. Leningrad volunteers, carefully collecting the globe with historical documents, reserved the partially lost elements so as to return it to its initial state.



Greeks in the country of golden fleece

A folk festival to mark the 25th anniversary of the Greek People's Republic in Georgia is being held in the city of Tbilisi. The festival is organized by the Greek People's Republic and the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute.

Teachers from the schools come from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute. This year the Anglo-Greek experiment opens at the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute. The festival is held in the city of Tbilisi. The festival is organized by the Greek People's Republic and the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute. The festival is held in the city of Tbilisi. The festival is organized by the Greek People's Republic and the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute.

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Science and technology

SUPERDIMENSIONAL FIBRE

How big can be the surface of a piece of cloth weighing only one gramme? Two thousand square metres was the answer given at the Institute of General and Non-Organic Chemistry of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences. What is more, the self members have produced a proof of it: a tiny silver of black cloth which could be inspected only under the microscope. The fibres clearly show numerous pores and the area of their surface makes up an immense figure when added up. This sort of structure was imparted on "coel cloth" after special treatment. Thanks to this superdimension the cloth can selectively detect different admixtures in chemical solutions. Interest in these first experiments carried out by the scientists was shown by specialists of the Industrial Computer Association in Minsk, who helped translate the idea into practice. In the galvanic section, the new filters have noticeably helped purify electrolytes and raise the quality of microcircuits for computers. They have also changed the working conditions on the shop floor. The workers do not have to deal with activated carbon which had been used so far, as such carbon produces too much dust.

MAPS FOR SHEPHERDS

Great service has been rendered to Kerekum shepherds by scientists at the Moscow Institute of Land Tenure and Turkmenian specialists in hydrotechnology and amelioration. They have compiled a pilot map which indicates the richest pastures. It is supplemented with information from weather satellites every six hours. Geobotanists on the spot introduce corrections into the map and make precise recommendations as to the best pastures to herd sheep.

This week, guided by new maps, shepherds in the Chardzhou Region have taken their sheep to the grazing grounds.

A GOOD BATH

Since time immemorial people have noticed the medicinal properties of a bath. This problem is seriously studied at the Moscow Sechenov Medical Institute. A bath which differs from all the previous ones has been built in one of its laboratories.

As to its outward appearance, it looks like a big bag or a cloak. It is placed on a person and warm air is pumped into it through a special ventilator. The effect is like in a sauna where temperature may reach 70-80 degrees.

STATISTICS: SOVIET WOMEN OF 1985

The USSR Central Statistical Board has issued a collection of statistical materials, "Women in the USSR, 1985". The book provides information about women's participation in social production, state management, and other data.

Women in the country constitute 145.5 million or 53.1 per cent of the entire population.

Men and women are equal, reads the Soviet Constitution. One-third of the deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) are women, while in local Soviets they constitute half of the total number. Women even surpass men in the level of education: among people with secondary or higher education employed in the national economy women constitute 60 per cent, while among college students they form 53 per cent.

There is no problem of women's employment in the USSR for the country experiences a shortage of manpower. They get

equal pay for equal work. About 60 per cent of women, or 51 per cent of the total number of workers and employees, work in the national economy.

The high level of employment is to a large extent promoted by a series of measures of state assistance to families in maintaining and bringing up children. These measures are constantly expanding and improving. Over 15 million children attend preschool establishments and their parents pay only 20 per cent of the entire expenditures while the state bears the rest. Every third pupil in the first-eight forms attends extended classes where they have lunch, rest and prepare their home works under the supervision of teachers.

In 1983 working mother received partially paid child-care leaves until their babies were one year old. Every mother also has the right to extend her leave, though unpaid, for another six months.

VIEWPOINT

Russian—a language of international contacts

By Akram AMINOV

This subject is not new. But from time to time some Western publications tell their readers that in the Soviet Union non-Russian ethnic groups are compulsorily studying Russian language and that the rigid policy of russification is flourishing. They allege that people are being made to accept unreservedly Russian culture, traditions and customs.

New, they use as an argument official Soviet statistics. To be more exact, the fact that during the latest population census 18.3 million people of non-Russian nationality named Russian as their mother tongue.

What is, in reality, the language policy in the USSR? Who are the more than 10 million people?

Nearly half of them (about 8 million) are Ukrainians and Byelorussians who live outside their republics and for whom Russian is, by the way, a second language.

Further, Russian was also named as a mother tongue by part of Moldavians, Armenians, Greeks, Germans, Jews and other ethnic groups. They gave preference to the Russian language as an instrument of contacts between different nationalities of our country.

Why was Russian chosen to play this role?

Russian is a native tongue for 130 million people (almost half of the entire population of the USSR). Besides, as a related language, it is understood by 50 million Ukrainians and Byelorussians. Thus, for three quarters of the population the knowledge of Russian is natural. The centuries old priceless works of scientific and artistic creativity thought are in Russian. It is the language in which up to 75 per cent of the total information available in the world is encoded (just as much as in English).

Russian opens the cultural treasures of some nations for others, enriching their culture and bringing them closer.

In the USSR there is also a different statistic: there are more and more people who consider the language of their nationality as their mother tongue. For example, the number of Bashkirs, for whom the Bashkir language is a mother tongue, amounted to 61.9 per cent in 1959, and in 1970—67 per cent. All-round economic and cultural cooperation of peoples living in the USSR, exchange of scientific, political and technical knowledge lead to the mutual enrichment of languages. Russian is no substitute for national languages: serving the entire Soviet people as an international community, it works in cooperation with them.

Therefore, it is no wonder that the nations urge to master the Russian language in developing in the Soviet Union. At present 82 per cent of the country's population speak it fluently.

Besides, every Soviet citizen is free to study or teach his children the language he prefers. In some parents send their children to a national school—in Russian, Ukrainian or Uzbek—to specialized schools where teaching is conducted in foreign languages and so on, this is their constitutional right. And any pressure on their desire would be a violation of the policy of ethnic equality, just as making people study compulsorily is their mother tongue.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

IS IT WORTH TURNING INTO ROBOTS?

IZVESTIA publishes an interview with Ivan Frolov, a well-known Soviet scientist, chairman of the scientific council (under the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences) on philosophical and social problems of science and technology. Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Q: To what extent will the progress of science and technology affect the nature of man?

A: They say that in the future more improved "spores" will be prepared for him, and even more improved, faultless "iron" heart. Perhaps it is right when medical workers dream of this, but...

Where is the limit beyond which one stops being a man? Now more and more scientists are becoming convinced that mankind is off alone in the Universe. That life, especially human life, is a unique phenomenon, is there any reason to waste this uniqueness and wilfully become robots?

Man with such an imperfect body, with his heart breaking from grief and happiness, with all his joys and sufferings, with instincts and emotional experiences driven into subconsciousness and inherited from the past, with copiously his imagination and creative work, for unusual perception of the world, which is beyond the reach of a computer, with the ability to feel beauty, enjoy it, feel unhappy and even die because the purely spiritual and moral hopes do not come true — for all this, he is wonderful, this man of today. I don't know whether some day computers will become like him.

A PARK FOR THE FUTURE

A park of the future was laid out by the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which concluded recently in Moscow, writes STROITELNAYA GAZETA. It has become the symbolic continuation of a

PROFILES

MIKHAIL SIMONOV

Everyone was perplexed: the officials who were to accompany the Soviet circus in the Polish People's Republic, the impresario, the Soviet and Polish customs. Mikhail Simonov, a circus tamer, was bringing... a cow to the Soviet Union. He had bought the cow in Poland. It was a special breed. Not a record-holder, it was a very simple cow. The officials took several days. Simonov remained calm. He used the time to teach his "ward" to juggle with a ball, to open locks... "Isn't she talented!" he said from time to time.

Simonov is convinced that animals, like people, have different characters and talents. He came to this conclusion after working with them for many years. He loved animals even when he was quite young. In his childhood he used every opportunity to be busy with them. When he grew up he worked as an assistant to famous Russian tamers — Nikolai Gladishchikov and Vladimir Derov. He had excellent schooling but overcame few people believed in the success of his enterprise in the middle of the 1930s when he decided to show a number of his own.

It was a time when one of the TV programmes, namely the Club at Merry and Intelligent People (KVN), was extremely popular. Young people vied in resourcefulness and wit. Simonov's number, "Bears KVN", offered various circus games such as bicycle riding, juggling, trapezole jumping, and so on. The circus were technical prowess but also intellect. Competing with spectators, they guided colored draughts and balls through intricate labyrinths, and as for the circus specialists. Gradually, the number expanded and developed into a whole programme: "We search for quadruped gent". Mikhail Simonov won a prize in a circus competition, and has been showing the programme till today.

New performers — a camel, a doakay, several monkeys, pigs and sheep have been added. Simonov was the first to tame sheep. The tricks have become more complicated. The animals



know remote control and are capable of "abstract thinking". The programme lasts for about 45 minutes and spectators all absolutely fascinated by what they see — miracle.

But there is a miracle here but the amazing talent of the tamer, his keen power of insight, infinite patience, kindness, efforts and serious theoretical preparation. He is very often invited to symposiums of biologists and they listen attentively to what he says.

Once holiday-makers on a beach in Odessa were quite surprised at seeing a cell approaching them, contemplating their food, and choosing what it liked best of all. Each time it got something it started waltzing. After the dance it politely indicated that it was expecting a reward. Having received the reward (a cucumber or a piece of bread) it bowed thankfully.

The call belonged to Mikhail Simonov who was spending his holiday to the town.

Alexander GORODETSKY.

FILM MAKERS IN COOPERATION

Characters of a film to be shot at the Moscow Studios "We'll Remain Loyal" will speak different languages. The film depicts the lives of patriotic internationalists from different countries and tells about their friendship born during the years of the Civil War in Spain. Taking part will be film makers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

SONG IN METAL AND STONE

Works by Armenian sculptor Benik Petrosian grace many parks, public gardens and buildings in Yerevan, Echmiadzin, Abkhaz and other towns in the republic. His new metal composition "Song of Peace", is being made for the facade of a Yerevan music school building.

The public first learnt of his unusual compositions of basalt, tuff and metal 16 years ago at his first one-man exhibition after graduating from the art and drama institute. Now his works are shown both in this country and abroad and are noted for their originality and individuality.



Petrosian working on his "Song of Peace".



"Remembering Vietnam" (Pyatkov).



"A Musical Rhythm" (wood, metal).

This co-production will continue our long-standing creative and business ties with film makers from socialist countries, says Editor-in-Chief of the All-Union Association Sovinform Yuri Avotkov.

As part of the 14th International Film Festival in Soviet Union held negotiations with representatives of over fifty countries. As a result, dozens of films of different genres will be shot and Soviet film makers will render technical assistance to their counterparts from many states.

We have new interesting plans with India. It is envisaged to shoot "The Indian Bride" based on Oriental tales. We have discussed with our Indian colleagues a co-production with the title "Gerashim Lebedev". Russian enlightener, scholar and the founder of a theatre which has been operating in Calcutta till now.

A contract has been signed with the FRG on the production of the film "It is Difficult to Be God" based on a book by the Strigatsky brothers. Soviet cinematographers know well the name of the French film director Christian-Jacque, who made the film "Paranoid the Tulip". Now this noted master of modern cinema is working together with his Soviet colleagues on the film version of Victor Hugo's novel "Quatre-vingt-treize".

Currently we are considering a proposal to shoot together with our French counterparts a feature film about the great sculptor Rodin. We have discussed with our partners from Finland the shooting of a lecture film about the classical national music Jees Sibellius and a documentary about Fyodor Chaliapin.

Major US, British and Italian firms show great interest in cooperation with us. We are now considering their suggestions to produce Russian classical pieces — "Eugene Onegin" and "Dobrovsky" by Pushkin, "Spring Waltz" by Turgenev and other works.

BARNET'S FILM AT LOCARNO FESTIVAL

The 38th International Film Festival is going on in the Swiss city of Locarno. Dating back to 1948, the film review in Locarno is one of the oldest in the world, next only to the Venice Festival. It was and has since been specializing in the works of young, beginner film makers. Its task is to discover new names and new national film industries.

It is planned to show over 80 films at the current festival. The Soviet film "The Sweet Juice Inside the Green" (produced at the Kazakhfilm Studios and directed by Aman Alpiyev) is participating in the competitive programme.

The traditional programme of the retrospective festival is devoted this year to the creative work of Soviet director Boris Barnet.

The name of Barnet can be found in all film encyclopaedias. Many well-known masters owe to him, however few people in the West have seen his film. David Strach, manager of the Locarno Festival. The latest holding a retrospective show of Barnet arose as follows: at a festival there is a special programme named "Cine Blanche". Every year two opposite ones of the best known directors are selected by the festival and asked to make several films which exerted the greatest influence on his creative work. And we selected Barnet. Last year "Cine Blanche" was offered in Bergamo. Barnet, and among the six selected by him was "The Sins" by Barnet. The prize retrospective show of Barnet, consisting of 12 films, will be shown the major ever demonstration of his works in the West.

YAKUT PERFORMERS IN MOSCOW

The inhabitants of the capital know about the art of northern peoples mostly through the works of folklore dance and drama companies. From August 8 to 16 they will be able to see, for the first time, the plays of the Yakutsk P. Oyunsy drama company on the stage of the Sovremennik Theatre.

On October 17, 1985 it will be 60 years since the Yakut group of the Russian drama theatre produced its first independent play and was transformed into a national theatre.

This step was natural and logical because the sources of the theatrical art had since been rich and original oral folk and the Yakuts — ritual activities, the heroic epos Olokho. The theatre has chosen as its emblem the oldest mask of "the spirit of the ancestor".

During their guest performances the actors will show plays, reflecting, in different ways, the repertoire and aesthetic quests of the theatre.

SOVIET BOOKS PUBLISHED IN CHINA

Recently Koriolov's novel "The Angle of Incidence", published in 1967, came out in the Chinese city of Shanghai. The book, released by the Shanghai Wiyen Chubanshe Publishers, is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism. In recent years the publishers have issued in Chinese quite a lot of books devoted to the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people, including Ignatyev's "The Partisan Detachment of the Ignatov Brothers", "The Snow" by Bondarev, "The Slog" by "Victory" by Chokorsky and others.

Over the past years the publishers have translated and selected works by Leo Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gorky, Dostoevsky and selected poems of Lermontov and Nekrasov. This testifies to a new switch in translation work and the Russian and Soviet literature in China.

Commenting on the session's work A. Haubstvedt noted that the negotiations held in Moscow were constructive and concerned specific issues and projects. I would single out, he said, the current negotiations on the construction of a window block factory in the USSR by the Norwegian company, Block Waine.

WHAT'S ON!

August 13-18

THEATRES

Opera Theatre (at the premises of the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Garden, 3 Karetny Ryd). 13 — Kamea, "Evening Visions", 15 — Suppa, "Die schöne Galathea", 16 — Strauss, "Long Live Waltz".

Stateletsky Drama Theatre (23 Gorky St). 13, 14 — Zhabrdnik, "The Melody for a Peacock", 15 — Vampitov, "Parting in June", 16 — Tokareva, "A Fantasy-Improvisation". (Performances at the premises of the Lenin Komsozest Theatre, 6 Chokhova St). 13, 14 — Mikhailov, "Noah and His Sons", 15 — Makamov, "Was Not, Was Not in the Rank, Did Not Take Part", 16 — Chervinsky, "The Paper Gramophone".

FILMS

Dream Coming True at a Subtance (Lenfilm Studios, USSR).

A comedy (on the line of vaudeville) about how a newsmen and a poet overcame worldly and professional difficulties.

Cinema: "Film" (12 Pruzhskaya Embankment), Metro Park Kultury. Bobbi (India). A love-story between Bobbi, a young man, and a girl called Bobbi. Cinemas: "Burevestnik" (3 Dobrynskaya Sq), Metro Dobrynskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Krasnaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 14, 15, 16 — Roma Rybnyaya (Kashanov) and the Aral pop group (21 Dymovo Palace of Sport). 17 — Lavochkina St. 18 — Nal'kovskaya. Concert Hall at Trade Union Complex (71 Kremlevskaya Shosse). 13, 14 — East Dimitrov (Dobrynskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (12a Sovetskoy St). "The East in the Works of Moscow Painters of 70s and 80s" is an exhibition featuring over 80 drawings and paintings.

August 8 marked the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. The Soviet and Indian peoples have always been linked by sincere and friendly relations. Today there is no sphere, whether political, economic, technical or cultural, where close ties between our countries have not shaped. The Soviet-Indian at Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed in August, 1971, has vividly manifested the basis for friendship between the peoples of both countries in their common desire to strengthen peace and develop cooperation to achieve economic and social progress.

One of the steps at the heavy machine-building plant in Dzerzh built with Soviet assistance.



ASBJORN HAUBSTVEDT: HOW TO EXPAND LINKS

I am not quite satisfied with the present state of trade between Norway and the USSR, said Asbjorn Haubstvedt, Norwegian Minister of Commerce and Shipping. Our exports to the USSR have increased, this being achieved basically through the deliveries to Norway of Soviet traditional goods. There is urgent need to diversify our goods exchange, to introduce new goods. I, for one, believe that the Soviet Union possesses good possibilities to increase the sales of processed products to Norway.

The Norwegian Government supports the intentions of the state company, Kongsberg Trade, and the Norwegian bank, Folskanden AS (Union Bank of Norway) to open their offices in Moscow in the near future.

A regular session of the Soviet-Norwegian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was recently held in Moscow.

Commenting on the session's work A. Haubstvedt noted that the negotiations held in Moscow were constructive and concerned specific issues and projects. I would single out, he said, the current negotiations on the construction of a window block factory in the USSR by the Norwegian company, Block Waine.

Signing such a contract will open possibilities for further cooperation in this field.

The Norwegian industry has confirmed its interest in offering the USSR equipment and services for oil and gas extraction in the Barents Sea. Of great importance, we believe, was also the consideration of proposals on the participation of Norwegian companies and firms in the

development of natural resources on the Kola Peninsula. The Norwegian side is also interested in delivering to the USSR shipping and fishing equipment, technologies and equipment for aquaculture development. No small possibilities also exist for extending trade in computer technology, and cooperation in hydropower generating, etc.

Contacts and contracts

● This year the Soviet Union will deliver to Hungary a consignment of cranes, trench and hydraulic excavators and other machines needed to boost the country's economic construction.

● The Austrian firm Held will manufacture and deliver a large consignment of engineering products to the USSR by the end of 1986, including a number of special numerical and programmed control turning lathes. Held, in turn, has been buying milling machines, rotary-table milling machines, etc. from the Soviet Union.

● The Soviet Union is to deliver MRL-S meteorological

locator equipment to the GDR and Rumania. Soviet meteorologists have the requirements of the World Meteorological Organization, successfully function in socialist countries, Algeria and Finland.

ON THE BASIS OF LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS

As Soviet business links with Western countries developed, were enriched with new forms and placed on long-term and complex basis, the practice emerged whereby intergovernmental agreements were signed to cover the whole spectrum of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. These are long-term agreements that determine the economic spheres where cooperation is mutually advantageous.

Successfully being translated into reality, for example, is the Long-Term Programme for Developing and Strengthening Economic, Scientific, Technological and Industrial Cooperation Between the USSR and Austria for 1981-1985. Its implementation has enabled Austria firms and enterprises to considerably expand deliveries of machines and

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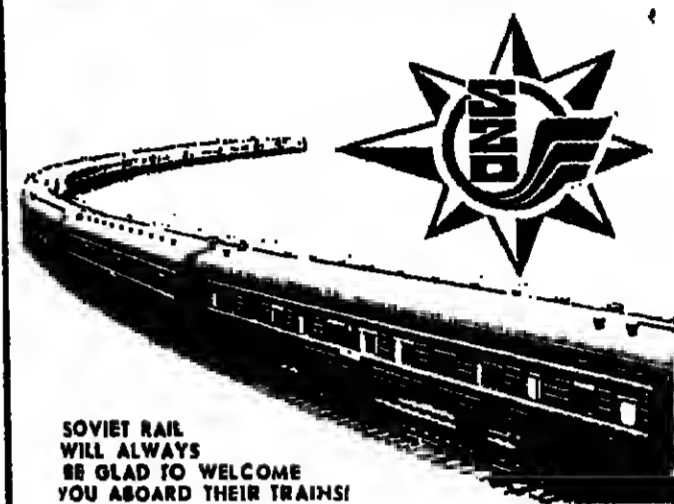
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SOVIET RAILWAYS

Intourist news

'Visiting the Cossacks'

This is the name of a new tour offered by Intourist for foreign travellers. Tourists will get to know history, combat traditions and memorial places associated with the Don, Kuban and Zaporozhye Cossacks. They will see how these descendants live and work today. The route will cover picturesque rural centres of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine — the cities of Kravonod, Rostov-on-Don, and Zaporozhye. Guests will also visit the museum of the Don Cossacks in Novocheboksak (near Rostov-on-Don) and a state historical preserve, "The Dnieper Rapids", situated on the Khortitsa Island (Zaporozhye). They will see the exhibition "Traditions and Customs of the Kuban Cossacks" of the Kravonod ethnography museum. On the programme of the new tour are launch excursions along major Russian rivers, the Don and the Dnieper. There will be rides in carriages and troikas at the Kravonod hippodrome, a concert of the Don Cossacks ensemble, tasting of the national dishes at restaurants with such exotic names as "The Cossack Patrol", "The Petrovsky Bath", "Zaporozhye Sech" and "The Cossack Hut". Also organized are city sightseeing, show of advertisement films about the history of the Cossacks. Tourists will visit the Dneprovskaya hydropower station, plant and collective farms of the Kravonod Territory, and Zaporozhye Region. Tatyana ANDRYEVA

New forms of cooperation with Far-Eastern partner

Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations have registered certain successes. The goods turnover amounts to several billion rubles. Mutually beneficial cooperation is developing in the exploration of natural resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East; there are new forms of business links such as consular and cooperative trade, scientific and technological exchanges, etc. The USSR and Japan are major partners in trade involving a number of goods.

The ninth meeting of the committees of both countries on economic cooperation considered prospects for Soviet-Japanese economic relations. At the meeting, which was held last December in Tokyo, new trends in cooperation were mapped out.

One attention, for example, was paid to the problem of joint expansion of the port facilities in the Soviet Far East with the aim of strengthening its capability to satisfy the requirements of Soviet-Japanese trade and transit of Japanese freight along the "Siberian dry bridge". Much

benefit could be derived by the two countries from cooperation in modernizing and reconstructing plants purchased earlier from Japan.

Certain prospects are also opening up to the sphere of cooperation on a three-sided basis, for example, in using the Japanese marketing system (formed by universal trading firms) to sell some Soviet products in other countries. Possibilities exist in considerably expanding production cooperation and its utilization.

Both sides are continuing to intensify into reality the 3rd agreement on developing Soviet Far-Eastern timber resources. Preparatory work has begun on the signing of the 4th agreement. Yakutsk coking coal has started arriving at the Japanese market. Coal deliveries are expected to continue to the end of the current century. The first steps of the Sakhalin project have been completed after deposits of natural gas and oil were discovered on the island's coastal shelf.